

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

Claims 1-25 (Canceled).

26. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a fluid vaporizing device wherein liquid flows through a fluid passage comprising the steps of:

(a) forming the fluid passage in a non-cylindrical body, the fluid passage having an inlet opening and an outlet opening, wherein the fluid passage has a volumetric capacity of about 1×10^{-6} ml to about 1.0 ml; and

(b) providing a tubular heater by forming a thin resistive film inside said fluid passage such that the film lines all of the length of the passage, wherein the fluid vaporizing device comprises an inhaler.

27. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 26, wherein the forming the thin resistive film step comprises introducing a metal in solution, suspension, or dispersion in the flow passage thereby depositing metal on the interior of the passage.

28. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 26, wherein the forming the thin resistive film step comprises introducing a solution containing a platinum salt

into the fluid passage, thereby depositing platinum salt lining all or a part of the length of the passage, and heating the deposited platinum salt to form a thin resistive platinum film.

29. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 26, further comprising the step of forming conductive contacts electrically connecting the exterior of the body to the interior of the passage; the contacts being operable to supply an electrical current to the heater and wherein the contacts may be formed before, after, or concurrently with the formation of the heater.

30. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 26, wherein the forming the thin resistive film step comprises: (a) coating the interior of the passage with a layer of metal powder, salt, or oxide in solution, suspension, or dispersion; and, (b) heating the layer to a temperature sufficient to convert the layer to a thin resistive metal film.

31. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 26, wherein the forming the thin resistive film step comprises: (a) depositing material by coating of the interior of the passage with a metal salt solution; and, (b) heating the passage to a temperature sufficient to reduce the deposited material to a thin resistive metal film.

Claims 32-37 (Canceled).

38. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 26, wherein the forming the fluid passage in a body comprises:

bonding three or more layers together, wherein at least one layer includes a void therein, and wherein the void comprises at least a portion of the fluid passage.

39. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 26, wherein the forming the fluid passage in a body comprises:

machining a rectilinear block body to form the fluid passage.

40. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 26, wherein the forming the fluid passage in a body comprises:

forming a capillary sized fluid passage in a rectilinear block body or multilayer body such that fluid in the fluid passage is conducted through capillary action.

41. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 26, wherein the forming the fluid passage in a body comprises:

forming a non-linear or tortuous fluid passage in a rectilinear block body or multilayer body.

42. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 26, wherein the forming the fluid passage in a body comprises:

forming a fluid passage in a body with a transverse cross-sectional area of about 2×10^{-3} mm² to about 8×10^{-1} mm².

43. (Cancelled)

44. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 26, wherein the forming the thin resistive film step comprises:

thermally decomposing a metal salt deposited in the passage in solution to a thin resistive metal film;

heating a metal powder deposited in the passage in suspension or emulsion to a thin resistive metal film;

reducing of a metal oxide deposited within the passage in a suspension or emulsion to a thin resistive metal film;

coating the passage with resistive ink to form a thin resistive ink film;

electrolessly depositing of one or more layers of metal to a thin resistive metal film; or

vapor depositing a metal by electrically heating a wire threaded through the passage to a thin resistive metal film.

45. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing an aerosol generator comprising the steps of:

forming a fluid passage in a body, the fluid passage having an inlet opening and an outlet opening and a transverse cross-sectional area of about 2×10^{-3} mm² to about 8×10^{-1} mm²; and

forming a thin resistive film inside at least a portion of the fluid passage such that the film lines the fluid passage to provide a tubular heater, wherein the aerosol generator comprises an inhaler.

46. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 45, wherein the forming the fluid passage in a body comprises providing a capillary sized fluid passage with a volumetric capacity of about 1×10^{-6} ml to about 1.0 ml.

47. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 45, wherein the forming the fluid passage in a body comprises bonding three or more layers together, wherein at least one layer includes a void therein, and wherein the void forms at least a portion of the fluid passage.

48. (Cancelled)

49. (Previously Presented) A method of manufacturing an inhaler comprising the steps of:

forming a capillary sized fluid passage in a body, the capillary sized fluid passage having an inlet opening and an outlet opening;

forming a thin resistive film inside the capillary sized fluid passage such that the film lines the capillary sized fluid passage to form a tubular heater; and

incorporating the body in the inhaler, wherein the tubular heater is capable of heating liquid passing through the capillary sized passage to form an aerosol for inhalation through a portion of the inhaler.

50. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 49, wherein the forming the capillary sized fluid passage comprises:

forming a non-linear or tortuous fluid passage in a rectilinear block body or a multilayer body.

51. (Withdrawn) The method of Claim 49, wherein the forming the capillary sized fluid passage comprises:

forming a multilayer rectilinear block by adhering three or more layers together; and

forming a fluid passage in the multilayer rectilinear block by forming a void in at least one of the three or more layers before adhering the three or more layers together, wherein the void forms at least a portion of the capillary sized fluid passage.

52. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 49, wherein the capillary sized fluid passage has a transverse cross-sectional area of about 2×10^{-3} mm² to about 8×10^{-1} mm²; and/or a volumetric capacity of about 1×10^{-6} ml to about 1.0 ml.